The New Hampshire Democratic State

The Democratic State Convention met here this fore noon, and notwith anding the violent snow storm and blow of yesterday, blocking up the highways and de-

Convention.
Concorp. (N. H.,) Jag. 8, 1862.

### NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.

The Charges concerning his Conduct on board the Mississippi.

Curious Letters to be Called For. Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

## THE MAGYAR'S SPEECH

Festival of the Jackson Association. Kossuth's Eulogy of the Sultan of Turkey.

THE SPEECH OF GEN. CASS.

Proceedings in the New York Legislature,

flightly interesting from Washington, FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

EOSSUTH AND THE OFFICERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI—
ENTRAOPDINARY DESPATCHES BELATIVE TO THE MAGVAR'S CONDUCT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Jan 8, 1852 Previous to Kossuth's arrival in this country, I stated to you that despatches had been received by the government, giving an account of his conduct on board the Mississippi, and which were calculated to damage him in the opinion of the people of the United States. With a view, probably, to avoid all appearance of hostility to the Maggar, the subject was dropped; and) when the Mississippi arrived at New York, one of its officers went so far as to denounce, in tote, the injurious imputations But the subject is now attracting attention here, and there is no doubt Congress will call for all the information in possession of the President. The most important despatches are in the State Department, and they consist of communications from Captain Long to Consul Hodge, and the Consul's despatches to the Department. In addition to these, the Navy Department has on file despatches from Commodore Morgan and Captain Long. These despatches fully confirm all the accounts which have been sent from Marseilles by your correspondent, and detail a series of insults, on the part of Kossuth and his suite, to the officers of the Mississippi, which nothing but the forbearance of those insulted, the peculiar position in which they were placed, and the partial apologies of Kossuth, could have prevented from being summarily punished. The captain Consul and others concerned, deserve credit for their magnanimous forbearance; and as an act of justice to them, the correspondence should be called for.

Kossuth, in his speech last night, declared it was a mistake that he had stated his mission was a failure. He it is who has made the mistake, for there can be no Interior. No Manages received by mail here since last

THE BANQUET SPEECHES-THE SOUTH OFFOSED TO INTERVENTION, ETC.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1352. The speeches of Messrs. Webster, Douglas, and Cass, last night, were the game of brag. There the affair will end. Congress can do nothing, for the South is hostile. A Southern man declared this morning that if intervention was forced upon the Baltimore Convention, It would split the democratic party, notwithstanding it forms a past of the Butler movement.

ROSSUTR'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - DELEGATIONS, ETC.

Washington, January 8, 1852. The following are Kossuth's remarks in reply to

Speaker Boyd, in the House of Representatives:—
Size:—It is a remarkable fact in the history of mankind, that white through all the past, honors were bestowed upon glory, and glory was attached only to success, the legislative authorities of this great republic bestow honors upon a persecuted erile, not conspicuous by glory, not favored by success, but engaged in a just cause. There is a triumph of republican principles in this fact. Sir, I thank, in my own and my country's name, the House of Representatives of the United States for the At twelve o'clock yesterday, a delegation from Indiana

Mr. Gossian, the Chairman presented an address to

which he stated that Indians was the first in her official capacity to recommend interference in Kossuth's behalf. Kosst the thanked him kindly for this act of Indiana-

a State which now appeared as if going to be the first to adept the principles which he advocated-and which, if

DOSSUTH AND THE INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1352. dressed in the original fantastical style of the race. Kos suth expressed himself highly gratified to see them an to shake hands with them, and hoped God would bles-

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Albany, as he is engaged to go West from Washington lie will in due time inform the Mayor of the period when he will be able to be here.

Ex Alderman Helly, of the Second ward. New York, has been appointed a Commissioner of Emigration by the Governor, in place of John E. Develin; and H. W. Hicks, in place of E. R. Lawrence.

The standing committees for both Houses of the Legislature are expected to be announced to-morrow.

The schooler Joseph Guest, Roath, frem New York to Providence, weat ashore on Stonington Point, near the tightheuse, on Wednesday, and, up to 7, P. M., there had been no communication with her, on account of the gale, which was then blowing from the northwest. Her cargo consists of cotton and from

Mugderer Respited. Burrato, Jan. 3, 1862.

Hiram Knickethooker, who was to have been execute to morrow has been teaplied by Governor Hunt, for the weeks.

sactors; but it was the tentus of Freedom which stood goofstakes at your baytein, and gave to you alsoting chairstar plainty of the wirst nature of Republic. Then you had to grow—and, indeed, you have grown with the huxuriant republicy of the wirst nature of the American interest that you wanted your martyrs and warmed by the sun of your liberty—he knew it when he told your factures that you wanted but twenty years of peaceful growth to defy whatever power, in a just cause. You have grown through three twenty years and wheley avoided to endanger your growth by undertaking a tool not become ing to your growing age; and there you stood about another twenty years, looking resolutely but unpretendingly account, tosself there was anybody to question that you were really a nation on earth. The question was put it is 1812, and feelded by the glorious victory, the anniversal of the perfect of the perfect of the perfect of the growth of the perfect of the growth of the perfect of your national dischance—the period of acknowledged, unspeakable security of your national existence—it was the confirmation of your Declaration of Independence. You have proved by it that the United States poscess an incontestible vitality, having the power to conserve that independent national simulation which your fathers have established by the Declaration of independence. In reality it was the victry of New Orleans by which you took your set amongst the independent nations of the world, never independent only when it proves by fact to make good the words of the poet—"Come the three corners of the world in the second of the control of the common strated by the war against Mexico was the period domonstrating our that also your natural interests must be respected, and nebudy can diare to oppose them. The period of antive vitality is accomplished now. One period there remains yet to achieve—that is a take the maintenance of the world in the natural process of your astural life. The supplicy will be warded to the providence of the providence of adopted by this country, would make her the corner stone of the great Christian political doctrine of the brotherhood of nations.

The Congressional delegation from Vermont visited Kossuth this morning. Mr. Hibbard, a member of the delegation, presented the resolutions of his legislature; and, in a most beautiful address reminded Kossuth that the people of Vermont were the first to resist British op-

and, in a most beautiful address reminded Kossuth that the people of Vermont were the first to resist British oppression. So.

Kossuth briefly made his warm acknowledgment, and said the sympathies expressed were a great consolation in his misfortune. He said that he would transmit a written answer to the resolutions, and that he hoped to visit Vermont if circumstances permitted him to prolong his stay in this country.

Bone ten or tweive Western members of the Virginia Legislature called on Kossuth this morning, and expressed their congratulations and sympathy.

A meeting of the citizens of the various States now in Washington was held at the Irring House yesterday. A committee, representing each State, was appointed to wait on Kossuth, and present him resolutions of profound sympathy and respect for his person and his principles chanceller Walworth acted as chairman, and they will visit him to morrow.

Mr. Cass called on Kossuth, at one o'clock to-day, by request of Heary Olsy, who wished for an interview with the Governor: and it has been appointed for to morrow. Kessuth has now determined to leave Washington for Annapolis, on Monday next; from there he will go to Harrisburg, on Tuesday; then to Pittsburg, on Thursday, where he will stay the remainder of the week, and will probably reach Unclination the Wednesday rellow-

A number of Indians from five different tribes of the Sioux Nation, visited Kossuth this morning. They were to shake hards with them, and hoped God would bleathem and their tribes. He then begged them to accepcome medals which some kind friends in the United
States had made in memory of his being here, by which
they might remember him when they went home. They
were of no value, he raid but were intended only as
tokens of romembrance of a poor exite. His remarks
were interpreted.

Mr. Hagnik distributed the medals, one to each.
The Indian Agent explained to them that Kossuth was
an exile who came to visit the President, and the latter
had taken him by the hand, shown him all the people of
this great nation, who were all glad to see him. Kos-

this great nation, who were all glad to see him. Ros-suth had the same principles about the manner in which a nation could to live, which this country professed to carry out; and this was what made him welcome here.

# Interesting from Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 8, 1852.

GOSSUTH-NEW COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, The Mayor of this city has received an answer from (Cosuth, in which he expresses himself exceedingly honored by the invitation to visit the capital of New Nork. He says he is unable to say when he will visit

The Latter woman for inserting.

The latter woman for inserting the latter woman is a street of the latter woman in the latter woman is a street of the latter woman in the latter woman is a street woman in the latter woman in the latter woman is a street woman in the latter woman is a street woman in the latter woman in the latter woman in the latter woman in the latter woman is a street woman in the latter woman in th

The preceding speech was received with great enthusiasm, and frequent bursts of beisterous applause—especially when sentiments suggestive of intervention in behalf of liberty were intimated.

Among the regular toasts were the following — Non-intervention—a wrong principle in or political system when despots are wagin unboly was against liberty.

The Press—so identify — ith freedom that they perish together.

"The Press-so identification for the tree to the together."

A sentiment in honor of Lewis Cass was given, when the General responded by returning thanks for the compliment; and in the course of his remarks in landation of the democratic party, he said they were no propagandist, but they meant as far as possible to insist that every nation shall manage its own domestic concerns. He said, the people intend a change of administration. For one, he should vote for it. What was the duty of those man who see preminent before the democratic party. It was to abide the dictates of his party, that has heretefore conquered for them, and would again.

Security of Prayaron Doublas.

Mr. Doublas responded to a sentiment to himself. He also made a party speech. The principal point was protression which should extend our republic over the extent our republic over the state continent and the islands adjacent win saintding to the foreign poder of the constry he referred to the

the sarth.

Mr. Sources was called for, and said—Gentlemen, I am
too wise a man to speak on any question at this time of
night. When it was proposed first in the Senate to re-

Cuban question, and, incidentally, to the law of neutrality as applied to it. He deprecated that neutrality which coudemns as pirates those who carry their arms and munitions of war to the aid of struggling liberty, and permits the royalists to receive everything of the hind they desire. The neutrality he advocated was to stop supplies to both parties, or to neither.

General Lame and others followed, and the banquet was kept up till a late hour.

The Wind Up of the Congressional Banquet.

KOSSUTH'S SECOND SPEECH. In reply to the Turkey toast, Kossuth responded as

to express, in this place, how much I feel obliged, in ever lasting gratitude, to the Sultan of Turkey, and to his noble people. I am now a man in the world Before God, the people and principles, I bow—before none else. But I am proud to say that I bow with deep acknowledgment, and, with warm gratitude before the memory

Colonel PLORENCE having toasted "The American Minister to France, whose intervention defeated the quintriple treaty." General Cass said-I am under great obligations to your kindness, manifested in your sentiment in relation to my conduct in France; but I merely discharged my duty as an Amerisan citizen. I did just what every one of you would have done had you been placed in my circumstances; I only advocated the cause of my country. A fearful attempt was made at unovation upon the law of nations, an attempt the consequences of which human sagacity can scarcely foresee. Four powers had united; one was held in abeyance. I said, then, "I hope France will not sign this freaty; but it she does sign it it will not alter one title the course of the American people (Applause). Let the union against them be great or small, they will respect it to the last extremity, trusting to that God who does not give the wintery always to power. But, my friends, a greater question has now arisen. Then we could have defended ourselves against united powers. But a question has now arisen. Then we could have defended ourselves against united powers. But a question has now arisen where you cannot so esaily carry your arms—a question involving for the future al; questions of human rights. It rejoices my heart to see here this guest among us—the leader of his country's revolution, the asserter of the rights of man, and the marry of the independence of nations, welcomed to our sheres. (Applause) Bir—(turning to Kossuth)—the ocean more morall than the rod of tyrant; has sent you to a country of redsmannd of sairty, and the sairty of the independence of nations, it is a prouder day for you, but it was a proud day for you, but it was a frontier on you you could day the world in arms. (Applause) That was a proud day for you, but it was a frontier on amon, with the share of our country dosting over you, you could day the world in arms. (Applause) And, sir, here in the land of Washington it is not a mere salutation. I am, glad to see you? but much further than the stars of our country dosting over you, you could day the world in arms. (Applause) A for a man and fine to have you it is not a mere salutation. I am glad to see you? but much further than the stars of more than a proper of the world in arms. (Applause) of of the generous conduct I met with in Turkey. Instea. of any pretension to an eloquent speech, I would rather humbly entreat your kind permission to make a tew dry remarks upon facts, which may perhaps contribute some remarks upon facts, which may perhaps contribute something to a better knowledge of Turkey, because I am confidently sure that once better known, more attention will be pald to its fate. First, as to myself. When I was in that country, Russia and Austria, in the full pride of their victory, opposing their will upon the Soltan claimed the delivery of me and my associates. It is true that a Grand Divan was held at Constantinople and not very favorable opinions were pronounced by a party opposed to the present existing government in Inckey, which induced the Sublime Porte himself, to believe that there was no help for us poor exiles, only to shand on our faith and become Mahometans, in order that Turkey might be able to protect us. I have in that respect decired what the duty of every honest man, I believe, would have been, to declare, under similar circumstances—but, I owe it to the power of the Sultan to declare epenly, that I would rather die than accept the sondition (Applains). That declaration was conveyed to Constantinople before any one there could have got knowledge that I had applied to the public pinton of the mejority of that great Divan was announced to the Sultan to be unsiavorable to the protection of the mejority of that great Divan was announced to the Sultan to be unsiavorable to the protection of the more calles. Out of the generosity of his own heart, without knowing if we were willing to accept, on not accept, he declared "they are upon the soll—thay have crusted to my honor—they have trusted to ry justice, to my religion; they shall not be decired—rather war than that I chould deliver them up." (Great applause). That is entirely his merit. But notwithstanding these high obligations which I rest towards Turkey. There is not only inhered toleration for all veligions, but the government as acceptance to trustey which merit the full attention of the United States of America. Firstly, when we make a comparison between the Turkish government and that of America and they except the more than the con thing to a better knowledge of Turkey, because I am confidently sure that once better known more attention will be paid to its fate. First, as to myself. When I was NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. A . nany Jan. 8, 1852. REPORTS PRESENTED. The President presented the report of the unclaimed dividends of the Bank of America; also of the Union ank of the city of New York.

ceive the lilustrious guest of the nation, I was advised not to hurt it by advocating it. I shall not harm it now. I have only to say, gentlemen, that when the distinguished Secretary of State shall have gone his length, and the Senator from Blichigan his tether, I shall be found at their side for Hungary, and for liberty in Europe. Gentlemen, this is my principle and my sentiment—the United States will respect and observe the law of nations, and they will expect all other powers to do the same.

The company then separated after a few remarks from Mr. Cartter, of Ohio.

Mr. Course (dem ) offered the following preamble and Mr. Covers (dem) offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were laid on the table under the rule:—
Whereas the visit of Louis Kossuth has awakened in the hearts of the people of the State of New York a just synchistic the existic of freedem's aske, and an exasted appreciation of his canacity, under shelfs; ine Providence, so as to his property of the exist of freedem's aske, and an existed appreciation of his canacity, under shelfs; ine Providence, so as to his providence, so as to his providence, so as to his providence, and to expert it is a summary of the control of his nature. God entitles it, and whereas his a lawful for every nation to main sain its independent custate, and no conserve its United States to declare that it is lawful for every nation to main sain its independent custate, and no conserve its political institutions in accordance with own covereign will and pleasures and also that these inted States are not indifferent to the action of any government, in whatever hemisphere, by which his existence of any other government and the rights and liberties of its people are violated or injured. Therefore, Recolvoid, (if the assembly concur,) That we esteem it a drift at all times incumbent on our federal covernment, to express to any nation with whom it holds diplomatic interprets on any anatom with whom it holds diplomatic interprets of all violant interprets manner, its decided disapproval of all violant interprets and interprets on the provided disapproval of all violant interprets and interprets on the provided disapproval of all violant interprets and interprets on provided disapproval of all violant interprets and interprets on provided disa resolutions, which were laid on the table under the rule: -

Mr. Mosean, (whig) gave notice of a bill to incorpo-tate the New York and Galway Steamship Company. Mr. Coulty (dem ) offered a resolution that all committees be appointed by the President of the Senate Adopted.

Adopted.

Nr. Mor. as moved that, on Tuesday of each week the Senate will boil an executive seedon. Adopted.

Mr. Power (dem.) gave notice that he would at an early day, introduce a bill to amend the assessment laws, so that resi estate will be taxed only on its unencumbered value.

bered value.

Mr. Cooper effered a resolution authorising the clerk to pay out of the contingent fund the postage of Senators on documents sent to their constituents.

Mesars, Babcock and Pierce opposed, and Mesars, Upham and Cooley advocated, its passage, when, on motion of Mr. Conger the resolution was laid on the table. Mr. More as gare notice of a bill to amend the Militia

law.

Mr. Berranes (whig), gave notice of a bill prescribing the method of changing the grades of streets in New Note.

Mr. Visconneut (dem.), gave notice of a bill to authorise the Supervisors of Kings county, to raise money to complete hospital buildings, a.c.

The Senate then adjourned.

The Assembly.

Mr. Jourson presented a petition for authority to in-crease the capital stock of the Brooklyn Gashight Com-

pany.

Mr. Brown laid on the table a resolution appointing committees to investigate the canal lettings, and to report the names of persons proposing to do work, to gether with the amount of bids, &c. They were tabled.

Mr. Herrier gave notice of a bill to reduce the half mill tax.

Mr. STRVLAN of ORONACTH RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. STRVLAN of Onondegs, introduced a set of Kossuth resolutions full of patriotism and sympathy.

Mesers, Certifand, Van Bantroohd, and Lynn, offered resolutions of like character.

A proposition to refer them all to a committee was laid upon the table.

Notices were given of the following bills—To repeal the militia law; in relation to New York quarantine; to amend the law relative to the Health Officer of New York; to regulate taxes on real estate encumbered by mortgage.

The members supplied themselves with pocket knives posings stamps, and copies of the Debatas of the Congressional Convention of 1848. Minx Walson moved that the use of the Assembly chamber be granted to C. L. Snow, to deliver a temperance lecture, which was granted.

The liouse then adjourned.

taining the care, there was a very full attendance of delegates from all parts of the State. About two hundred legates from all parts of the State. About two hundred and twenty-five members were present, which is more than the usual number.

The Hon. C. G. Atherton was chesen President on the third ballot.

The Hon. Noah Martin, of Dover, was nominated for Governor, having one hundred and thirty-four votes to eventy-nine for all others.

The Mon. Asa P. Cate was then nominated for Raifroad Commissioner.

A brief series of resolutions was adopted, re-affirming former declarations of principles, &c.

A resolution proposing General F. Pierce for the Presidency, was unanimously adopted.

The Convention then adjourned, having had a very pleasant and harmonious session.

The Indianain the Far West, de

Cincinnati, Jan. 8, 1862.
Late advices from Santa Fe announce that Colombi

Calhoun had returned from his visit to the Utah Indiana He brings a favorable report from the Navaje tribe, and asks that their treaty be ratified. The snow on the Cimarone river was two feet deep. The death of Colonel Davis is confirmed.

The Massachusetts Legislature, Boston, January 8, 1852
The following joint resolution of invitation to Kossuth. assed both branches of the Legislature to day : -

Resolved. That his Excellency the Governor he authorical and empowered, in the name and on behalf of the people of the Commonwealth. to invite Louis Koscath to visit the capital during the preacht session of the Legislature.

To morrow, at one o'clock, was assigned for a convention of both houses, to fill vacancies in the Senate.

The annual sermon before the Legislature was preached this afternoon, in the old South Church, by the Rev. B. H. Neals.

The Pennsylvania Legislature. VETO OF THE RILL TO SECURE THE USE OF PRISONS
FOR THE DETENTION OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Hannissung, Jan. 8, 1852. The bill which passed the Legislature, repealing the laws prohibiting the use of the prisons of this Commonwealth for the detention of fugitive slaves, has been vetoed by the Governor, and the bill returned to the house in which it originated

The Haryland Legislature.

Annapoles, Jan 8, 1362.
The House of Delegates has organized by the election of Elias Ware, democrat, as Speaker.

No organization of the Senate has been effected The Proposed Sault Ste. Marte Ship Canal.

Perranena, Jan. 8, 1862 A public meeting was held here last night, in the Court House, Mayor Guthrie presiding, for the purpose of recommending the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie

Ship Canal, thereby developing fully the mineral re sources of Lake Superior, and opening unintercupted navigation, from the head of the lake to the St. Law-rence and Atlantic, and by the Illinois Canal and Mis-sissipp river, to the Gulf of Mexico. A committee of fourteen was appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8. 1862. To night's Southern mail brings nothing from beyond

Richmond.

A New Orleans paper, of the 31st ult , announces the death of Lord J. Loughbrough, an English noblemen He died on board a schooner that had just arrived from

we tearn from the New Orleans papers, that a difficulty occurred in Upsher county, Texas, between Jesse Miller and a Mr. Cleveland, in which the latter stabbed the former, causing instant death. A son of the measurement of the act, procured a gun, and shot Cleveland dead. The boy, at last accounts, was at large. The community, it is said, regard the act as one of filial affection.

Meteorological Observations,

BY MORSU'S LINE 16 WALL STREET.

THURSDAY, Jan. 8, 1342.

BUTTALO SA M.—Barometer 29 23. Thermometer 22.

Wind north. It is cloudy, but very pleasant day.

SP. M.—Barometer 29 000. Thermometer 22. Wind about north. The weather is very pleasant.

RECHESTER, S.A. M.—It is a glorious morning. Wing south. The sky is cloudy. Thermometer 4.

8 P. M.—The weather is very fine, and the sleighs Symptotic Wind west. Thermometer 20. Syracter, 3 P. M.—It is a fine coid morning. Wind northeast. Thermometer 2 above zero.

8 P. M.—A very pleasant evening. Thermometer 17. AUBURN S A. M.—It is a fine, pleasant morning. Wind orth. Thermometer 14.
8 P. M.—It is clear and pleasant, but very cold. Wind orth. Thermometer 24.

Urrea, SA. M .- It is us clear as a bell. Wind west Thermometer 10.

8 P. M. - The sky is cloudy. Thermometer 15. Wind ALBANY, S A. M .- The weather is very coid. The ferry

boathas discontinued running on account of the in-tense cold. The sleighing is excellent. Wind north northwest. Thermometer 6. Barometer 39 120. Morary 56. S P. M — It is clear and cold. Wind east. Thermome

T12.
Thoy, 3 A. M.—We have no wind. Thermometer & bove zero, and rising. It is very cold.

3 P. M.—Thermometer at 6 A. M. two below zero. 2 P. ... 6 above zero. The weather is clear. Wind morth-

Communication from the Secretary of Kossuth to the New York Press. Wassersoros, Jan. 7, 1852.

A disengenuous attempt has been made by certain

New York papers to connect Gov. Kossuth with the

New York papers to connect Gov. Kossuth with the Demokratizeky Fulkerbund, and render him responsible for a paragraph in the programme of that paper, relative to American domestic policy. This has been done netwithstanzing his repeated declarations that he would never directly nor indirectly, interfere in any domestic question of any foreign country.

The fact that Mr. Guyurman was formerly sub-editor of Kessuth's journal, and subsequently an editor of an organ of his givernment, is assumed, without a tittle of evidence, in the face of this unequivocal declaration, as a proof of the connection of Gov. Kossuth with the Posskruticher Foetherbund, and as warranting the assertion that the openly avowed purpose of Messes. Guyurman & Wutschet is undisguisedly sanctioned and concurred in by Rossuth, &c.

You are authorized to state that Gov. Kossuth has an connection whatever, with that paper.

The facts are briefly, that Mr. Guyurman applied for navice, how best to occupy his time, and serre the cause of his country. To this Gov. Hossuth replied, as may be seen by his letter. In this effect — You are a distinguished journaints—follow your profession, and you will thereby obtain opportunity of serving your country. This connection direct nor indirect, with the paper in question, and no control over Mr. Guyurman—no other.

As Governor Kossuth has no connection direct nor indirect, with the paper in question, and no control over Mr. Guyurman Governor Kossuth cannot, on account of his advice to that gentleman to serve his country, be, without gross injustice, made responsible for Mr. Guyurman's occupying himself with a question of domestic American policy, injusticus to the interest of his own country, and in dismetric opposition to Governor Kossuth's decidedly expressed opinion as to the duty and policy of non interference in such questions.

A Challenge from Kossuth to Captain

Long, &c.

[Correspondence or the Baltimore Sun ]

Wishmores, Jan 7. 1832 - All the circumstances connected with the alleged difficulties on board the United States steam frigate Mississippi, after she started with Keesuth and companions for this country, as reported under the authority of an attack to our papers, are gospel truths and are on recept in the Navy Department, and will be fornished when called for officially by Congress. The thing went to far that Kossuth challenged contain Long, but subsequently withdrew the challenge, and apolegized. This apology scaled Captain Long its—for amorg men of henor retraction and apology close the lips of both parties. Still the facts occurred, although suppressed tor the time. It was a series of petty insult and vexations, continued from day to day. [We give the above, remarking that we have confidence in the authority. It only goes to prove what we said in effect, at the time of these alleged difficulties, that it was nonzense to expect perfection from Kossuth, any more than from any other man—he being human like all the rest of us, and therefore liable to similar failings, misapprehencions, &c. But the nobleness of the true, the housest, and the brave man, comes out in the subsequent ample acknowledgment and apology, when once eacing the own error and the wrong ione a friend. Let others imitate the example.—Editors Sun.]

Court Calendar for This Day, SUPREME COURT.—CRECET COURT -NOS 53 50 and ta-cluding 18, 50, 61, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69. COMMON FLEAR.—Part 1—Nos 36, 81, 83, 85, 85, 87, 89, 91, 63, 68, 100, 103, 103, 105. Part 2—Nos 70, 70, 95, 94, 96, 88, 100, 103, 104, 106, 108, 113, 112, 1124, 114, 116. SUPERIOR COURT.—TASK TERRA.—Nos 8, 41, 32, 99, 104, 112, 113, 114, 116, 118, 119, 120, 123, 29, 37, 126, 127, 128, 120, 123, 124, 109, 143, 154, 155, 159, 150, 135, 154, 156, 166, 107, 168, 123, Terra. Courts.